

THE MILITARY MONITOR,

AND

AMERICAN REGISTER.

—“The public good our end.”—

VOL. I.]

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1812.

[No. 5.]

PROSPECTUS.

Conformably to the usage of other Editors, we feel it incumbent to announce the plan and conditions on which this publication will be conducted.

The path of Commerce being already crowded, and the belligerent attitude of our country rendering it every day more contracted, forbids our entering thereon with any rational hope of success.

Politics present such scenes of contention, and often require such sacrifices of feeling and independence, that a more than ordinary degree of temper and forbearance would be requisite to conduct political warfare with safety.

Wishing to be useful, instead of engaging in the “unprofitable contest of doing (others) the most harm” we have entered on a field, which, if not wholly unoccupied, leaves full scope for our exertions to serve our country—to serve ourselves. **THIS FIELD IS WAR.**

Contemplated plan of this Publication.

The *Monitor* shall present a faithful record of the events of war.

Original essays, on Military and other useful subjects.

Reviews of Military publications, wherein the comparative effects of the old and new systems will be demonstrated.

Defects in the organization and discipline of the Militia will be pointed out, and plans suggested for their melioration.

The evolutions and manœuvres of the various corps of the City of New-York shall be detailed, and candidly criticised, and the military “system,” as it respects officers and privates, properly commented on.

The superiority of light troops, so eminently calculated for American warfare, will be demonstrated.

The erection of every description of field-works, the construction of inundations, and the formation of mines, shall be treated and explained.

The line of operations, whereon an ene-

my must act in an attack on the City of New-York, and the means of ensuring their defeat, will be fully elucidated.

Occasional geographical notices of the seats of war will be succinctly given, whereby the citizen may be enabled to trace the progress and movements of the armies. This, as well as other parts of our subjects, will be occasionally elucidated by diagrams, whenever a sufficient patronage will warrant the expense.

In short, we have been ensured such aid from practical military men, and have been promised such patronage, as enables us to engage that our paper will be, to those who value a newspaper according to the matter contained therein, an invaluable fund of history and information. To the soldier, it will be a **MILITARY SCHOOL**. To the historian, a lasting record of his country's prowess; and to the patriot and politician, a weekly register of events, impartially recorded.

The numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, will bear the same date. The fifth only will be issued on the first day of publication, the other numbers, which will comprise all the official documents hitherto published, respecting the present war, together with a detailed exposition of our own resources and those of the enemy, and a general retrospect of the conduct of foreign nations towards the United States, will be afterwards published. This mode is adopted in order not to delay the recital of current events by the relation of matter, which, being generally known, will be valued only as a subject for record.

CONDITIONS.

THE “*Military Monitor, and American Register*,” will contain eight quarto pages, and will be ready for delivery on every Monday, at *Three Dollars* per annum, or 52 numbers.

It will be delivered to subscribers in the city by a carrier, and forwarded to other subscribers by mail.

Four months' (one dollar) subscription will be expected in advance.

The numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4, will be published as soon as possible, and forwarded to subscribers, in order to be bound with the first volume.

T. O'CONNOR.
S. WALL.

New-York, Sept. 1, 1812.

The Editors presume the reader will understand, by their prospectus, that this paper will be kept disengaged from party-politics. Our character will be that of independence; our labor, to support the laws and constitution of the United States, and its frame of government, by cultivating an unalterable attachment to its principles. We will openly expose what we shall conceive to be errors or abuses; and endeavour, as far as in us lies, to reform the one, and prevent the other.

In our endeavours to promote truth, and reform errors, we will avoid all peevish controversy and embarrassing oppositions to the measures of administration, especially where we might thereby give any advantage to the enemy.

From performing this duty, we shall not be deterred by the fear of becoming objects of censure; satisfied with the approval of our own conscience, and neither guided nor restrained by the rules of party, while we shall independently praise or censure, we shall always be found open to conviction, and ready to do justice to the arguments of our adversaries; nor shall we hesitate, in any case, to bow assent to their better judgement.—thus evincing, that a difference of opinion, not founded on a *determination to differ*, must lead to reconciliation, and consequently to the discovery of truth.

Conceiving as we do, that many persons, in this country, have been led away by a mistaken “patriotism” to undervalue the prowess and resources of the enemy, and thus have contributed to produce a sense of security fallacious, and possibly destructive, we shall feel it a most important part of our duty to contribute our aid in exposing these errors. England we know—America we know. The former

possesses advantages which must be her's exclusively, so long as the energies of this country are but half displayed, or paralyzed by a want of unanimity: the latter possesses advantages which will be always her's, and which, by the application of means to develope and exert them, would prove that the American military character does not rank second to any nation, while the boon for which every American citizen fights, is as much superior to the object which engages the prowess of the soldiers of kings, as liberty is more valuable than daily pay. The American soldier, after the battle is won, and the war ended, returns to his home and his country. The mere mercenary has no home, no country; in war he fights without interest, in peace he is the inhabitant of a barrack; or sold to fight battles in which his master has no interest.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The newspaper entitled "*The War*," was established in this city, at my sole suggestion; and edited by me to the 10th number, inclusive. My present claim to public patronage will be justly estimated by the readers of that paper. The principles which governed the "*War*," shall not be permitted to flag in the prosecution of the *Military Monitor*. To excite and maintain that republican enthusiasm so well calculated to ensure honor and success in the contest already commenced; to encourage unanimity among a people, whose interest it is to be ONE; to support the government, laws, and institutions of the United States: to encourage a rivalry among the citizens in the execution of every duty; and, finally, to perpetuate, by courage, patriotism and morality, those blessings, which, so happily and I may add exclusively, belong to this country, these are objects so near my heart, that I feel not the power to desert them, neither do I claim any peculiar merit from avowing or inculcating them.

Were zeal sufficient to conduct a public Journal, this publication would have but one Editor; knowing, however, my own deficiency of the talents necessary to fulfill the objects comprehended in the prospectus of this paper, I have prevailed on MR. S. WALL, of this city, to relinquish prospects, which promised to prove lucrative, and to associate his talents and military knowledge with me, in rendering the present work equal to what the public are led to expect.

With respect to the establishment called the "*War*," I wish it to be distinctly understood, that I am not inimical to it; and that I believe it will continue to merit the very liberal patronage which it has hitherto received. I wish not that one subscriber should withdraw from that paper in order to support the *Military Monitor*. Those who have not yet sub-

scribed to any War Paper, will give preference where it may seem due—more ought not, and is not, on my part, expected.

T. O'CONNOR.

New-York, sept. 12. 1812.

Female Patriotism. Mrs. Mary Pruitt, wife of Mr. John Pruitt of Abbeville district, is the mother of sixteen children—14 sons and two daughters. Eight of the sons are on the muster roll, the eldest of whom commands a company in the 1st regiment of the militia of this state. Several of these children are well settled, and live comfortably on their own farms. Mr. John Pruitt, the father, is an independent farmer, clear of debt; enjoys ease and plenty amid the smiles of his family, and the goodwill and esteem of his neighbours.

Lieutenant James Black was recruiting in the neighbourhood of Mr. Pruitt, and the 7th and 8th sons, warmed by the sacred love of country, and glowing with patriotic zeal evidenced dispositions to enlist. Mr. Pruitt, though a revolutionary soldier, and having at heart the interest and honour of his country, gave way to paternal affection, and hesitated about yielding his assent that his sons might enter the army. But determined not to exercise his authority to prevent them, he sent Mrs. Pruitt, his wife, to the place of rendezvous, to use her influence on the occasion.

The music commenced, and its influence on the sons was so visible to the mother, that she abandoned all opposition, and immediately addressed them as follows: "My children, I will not say one word, nor shed a tear to oppose your wishes—go and serve your country like men." The boys took the bounty, and she sent home for their clothes. When about to leave them she spoke as follows: "My sons, do not shed a tear, and I will not shed one—go, in God's name—if you fall in your country's cause I will not regret it—be virtuous, faithful, and honest, and my fears are at an end."

This conduct is worthy of imitation, and cannot be too much admired and praised in the present crisis. The heroic firmness, and public virtue of the Spartan females is again realised in our day, and country. Let those who think lightly of female virtue and patriotism, read this and blush for shame. In the revolutionary war, our females acquitted themselves well and so will their daughters of the present day.

Georgia Paper.

(OFFICAL)

General Orders.

Greenbush, Aug. 26.

"The 6th and 15th regiments will be prepared to march at 8 o'clock, A. M. on the 2d day of September next, for Plattsburg,

under the command of brig. gen. Bloomfield; 60 rounds of ammunition and 4 flints each man, &c. will be forwarded with the troops."

By order of the General.

SAMUEL S. CONE, adj. aid.

WILMINGTON, Sept 2.

Collector's Office.

WILMINGTON, Delaware, Aug. 28, 1812.

Additional Instructions.

To the Surveyors and Inspectors of Revenue, for the District of Delaware.

It is evident that your difficulties increase on the Delaware in attempting to cause the laws of trade to be respected. Be vigilant; examine every vessel within the limits of the District, on or near the Delaware. The times require that you carry side arms, &c. on duty. If you are assailed by armed men from Gun Boats, you are to act on the defensive, and appeal to the civil authority for protection. The District Attorney will be your counsel. You are not at your peril to be the assailant. It has not been, neither is it the intention of the chief officers of the customs for this district, to seize American vessels bound to Philadelphia, from a British port, except the concern make choice of the District of Delaware to try the question of forfeiture. Neither will he suffer the sovereignty and independence of Delaware to be violated by any person with impunity. Legal measures have been resorted to for recovery of the ship Superior, which was forcibly taken out of the District on the 29th inst, by order of capt Murray, to be libelled in Philadelphia for his convenience. Look well to a snake looking Schooner from Philadelphia, now cruising on the Delaware for American property. Take the laws of trade and instructions from this office for your rule in search and detention. Report all occurrences of note.

ALLEN M-LANE, Collector.

United States Frigate Constitution.

off Boston Light, August 30 1812

SIR—I have the honor to inform you that on the 19th inst. at two P. M. being in lat. 41, 42, & lon. 55, 48. with the Constitution under my command, a sail was discovered from the mast head bearing E by S or S. SE. but at such a distance we could not tell what she was. A sail was made in chase & soon found we came up with her. At 3 P. M. could plainly see that she was a ship on the star-board tack under easy sail, close on a wind; at half past 3 P. M. made her out to be a frigate; continued the chase until we were within about three miles, when I ordered the light sails taken in, the course hauled up, and the ship cleared for action. At this time the chase had backed his main-topsail waiting for us to come down. As soon as the Constitution

was ready for action, I bore down with an intention to bring him to close action immediately; but on our coming within gun shot she gave us a broadside and filled away, and wore, giving us a broadside on the other tack, but without effect; her shot fell short. She continued wearing and manoeuvring for about three quarters of an hour, to get a raking position, but finding she could not, she bore up, and ran under her topsails and gib. with the wind on the quarter. I immediately made sail to bring the ship up with her, and 5 minutes before 6 P. M. being along side, within half pistol shot, we commenced a heavy fire from all our guns, double shotted with round and grape, and so well directed were they, and so warmly kept up, that in 15 minutes her mizen mast went by the board and his main yard in the slings, and the hull, rigging and sails very much torn to pieces. The fire was kept up with equal warmth for fifteen minutes longer, when his main mast went, taking with them every spar, except the bowsprit; on seeing this we ceased firing, so that in thirty minutes after we got fairly along side the enemy, she surrendered, and had not a spar standing, and her hull below and above water so shattered, that a few more broadsides must have carried her down.

After informing you that so fine a ship as the *Guerrier*, commanded by an able and experienced officer, had been totally dismasted, and otherwise cut to pieces, so as to make her not worth towing into port, in the short space of thirty minutes, you can have no doubt of the gallantry and good conduct of the officers and ship's company I have the honor to command; it only remains therefore for me to assure you, that they all fought with great bravery; and it gives me great pleasure to say, that from the smallest boy in the ship to the oldest seamen, not a look of fear was seen. They all went into action giving three cheers, and requesting to be laid close along side of the enemy.

Enclosed I have the honor to send you a list of killed and wounded on board the *Constitution*, and a report of the damages she has sustained, also a list of killed and wounded on board the enemy, with his quarter bill &c.

I have the honor to be,

With very great respect,

Sir, your obedient servant,

ISAAC HULL.

The Hon. Paul Hamilton, &c.

Return of killed and wounded on board the United States' frigate Constitution, Isaac Hull, Esq. Captain, in the action with H. M. S. Guerriere, Jas. R. Dacres, Esq. Captain, on the 20th of August, 1812.

KILLED.

Wm. S. Brush, 1st Lieut. of Marines.
Jacob Sago, Seaman.
Robert Brice, do.
John Brown, do.

James Read, do.
Caleb Smith, do.
James Ashford, do.

WOUNDED.

Chas. Morris, 1st Lieut. dangerously.
John C. Aylwin, Master, slightly.
Richard Dunn, Seaman, dangerously.
Geo. Reynolds, Oy. Seaman, do.
Daniel Lewis, do. do.
Owen Taylor, do. do.
Francis Mullen, Marine, slightly.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed—One Lieut. of marines and six seamen—Total killed 7.

Wounded—Two officers, four seamen and one marine—Total wounded 7.

Total killed and wounded, 14.

U. S. Frigate Constitution, Aug. 21, 1812.

ISAAC HULL, Captain.

T. J. CHEW, Purser.

List of the Killed and Wounded, on board the Guerriere.

WOUNDED.

J. R. Dacres, capt. Bartholomew Kent, L't. Robert Scott, Master; Sam. Grant, mas. mate; James Enslie, Mid. John Little, seaman; James Miller, O. S. Henry Verderiedo, Hugh McKinnie, do; James Morris, seaman, T. Harrington, Arm'r. Wm. Mee, Arm'r's mt. Peter Stempstead, O. S. Peter Peterson, do; Ralph Williams, do. Henry Holt, do. Wm. Somers do. Wm. Millington, do. Pat Murphy Qr. Gun, J. Cromwell, Mas. Mat. Reardon, O. S. John Cambell do. Southgate, do. Henry Dent do. Stephen Kelly, boy; John O'Hare, O. S. Phillip Dwyer, do. J. Smith 3d. seaman; K. McDonald, do. Alex. Ferguson, O. S. Geo. Meather seaman, James Crooker, do. David Lewis, O. S. John Hibs, do. Joseph Lushwood, do. Robert Taylor, do. George Reed, seaman; Wm. Jones, O. S. D. McMechen, carpt's. crew; Wm. Cooper, seaman; L. wrence Norman, do. G. Emmerson, Sail Mak. J. Jameson, seaman; Wm. Hall do. John Bruntlot, do. J. Sholer, bo. mt. R. Bailly, 1st do. J. Copeland, seaman; Samuel Miller do. Roger Spry, marine. John Fake, do. Melchis Atcher, do. John Goss do. Edward Daking, do. Wm. Cooper, do. Samuel Long, do. Thos. Chambers do. Joseph Fountain, do. Wm. Ryan, do. Tho. Coucher, do. J. Robson, do. W. Jones, do.

KILLED.

H. Ready, 2d. Lieut.
J. Smith, 2d. gun'r's mt.
G. Griffiths, qr. gunner.
J. Tuck O. S.
W. Baker, do.
Alex. Dowie, seaman.
Richard Chusman, landsman.
T. Pratt
Wm. White, seaman,
Henry Brown, O. S.
R. Rogers, seaman.
John Peterson, do.
Wm. Brown, 2d. do.
J. A. Fox s. marine.
J. Woodcock, do.

MISSING.

James Johnston, Moses Vingen, Benjamin Hinworth, James Greenwood, Wm. Cole, James Johnson, 3d. Corporal Webb, marine; John Griswell, James McGill, James Batterwitch, Wm. Raysdon, Wm. Hammock,, Robt. Mittwoft, A Joaquin, John Jacobs, Lieutenant James Pullman, Mr. Garton, John Newman, Robt. Winn, James Guy, Robert Scott, Lt. Roberts, John Flavitt, John Hosey.

COPY OF THE CIRCULAR

Addressed to the Collectors of the Customs.

CIRCULAR.

Treasury Department,

August 25, 1812.

SIR.

The non-importation act being still in force, must, in every respect, be carried into effect. It is your duty to seize and libel British merchandize, in whatever manner, and by whomsoever it may be brought to or sent into the U. States with the exception only of property captured from the enemy, the importation of which is permitted by the fourteenth section of the act concerning letters of marque, prizes and prize goods.

In the cases which, from peculiar circumstances, may be entitled to relief—this can be granted only by a special act of Congress; or upon application for a remission of the forfeiture in the manner prescribed by law.

I have the honor to be,

Respectfully, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALBERT GALLATIN,

The Collector of the Customs.

From the National Intelligencer of Saturday morning.

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS.

To the public and private armed vessels of The United States.

The public and private armed vessels of the United States are not to interrupt any vessels belonging to citizens of the U. States coming from British ports to the United States laden with British merchandize, in consequence of the alledged repeal of the British Orders in Council; but are, on the contrary, to give aid and assistance to the same in order that such vessels and their cargoes may be decided by the competent authorities.

Heroism. Among the many interesting incidents in the late action between the *Constitution* and the *Guerriere*, the following will contribute to shew the high spirit of our gallant tars. In the heat of the action, one of the crew of the *Constitution*, perceiving that the flag at the fore-topmast-head had been shot away, went up and lashed it in such a manner as to make it impossible for shot to take it away without taking the mast with it. We understand that the secretary of the navy intends taking suitable notice of this brilliant act.

Nat. In.

Defence of New-York.

NO. I.

When the nature of the forces is considered, to whom the defence of New-York is committed, as well as their distribution, and the difficulty of conveying a body of troops sufficient to oppose, with effect, the approach of an enemy in force, where it is possible his real attack will be made, I must confess, that the apathy of the people of New-York, who are so deeply interested, is to me astonishing. To attempt accounting for it on the score of indifference, would be irrational; their well known patriotism, independently of self-interest, forbids the injurious supposition: it is, therefore, presumed, that no other assignable cause can be offered, than ignorance of military affairs, the usual concomitant of long peace, that certainly has had likewise the effect of producing a sense of security which if much longer indulged in, may prove fatal.

Our relations with Great Britain are now changed: and war is no longer to be contemplated merely as how it may affect our commerce or our elections. The effective prosecution of the war by all parties is the only sure means of producing a speedy and honorable peace: those, who would accede to a peace, on any other than honorable terms, are unworthy of the free air which they breathe; they would dissolve the union and reduce the free citizens of America, to a more despicable grade, than that of the natives of China; nor would pusillanimity now be any security against the future inroads of an enemy that would over-run cities, the inhabitants of which had not spirit to defend themselves; and, like the Tartars in China, give a dynasty to reign over the posterity of cowards.

Strongly impressed with the hazzardous situation of New-York, and habitually inclined to meditate on the mutability of events, I feel but little reason to doubt, that there is nothing possible which may not be apprehended. Similar causes may certainly produce consequences here, resembling what they are well known to have produced elsewhere; in other words that our weakness must tend to invite aggression, whilst overweening contempt for our enemy, tends to lull us into vicious carelessness, from which we may not arouse perhaps until too late—until he shall thunder at our gates.

If any thing contained in the following essays shall contribute (even by exciting inquiry) to produce an alteration in the state of things which I have described, I shall rejoice in the consoling reflection that I have been the humble instrument of producing good to a country, "the last resort of suffering humanity." now about to decide the important question, whether a representative democracy can safely bear the rude shocks of war.

I shall refrain from indulging in fanciful theories, flights of fancy, or sallies of imagination, from speculations not strictly justified by experience, or irreconcilable to practice, from theoretical reveries, pleasing to the mind, but impracticable in their application to any useful purpose.

I know how difficult it is, in treating of any professional subject, to avoid falling into the common error of supposing every reader to possess some previous information on that which he reads, hence the complaints that military writers seldom benefit the more numerous class of their readers. As my object is to render service to the community, I have, at the risk perhaps of disobliging some, supposed a degree of ignorance in military subjects to exist which may not really be the case. The reader is requested to keep this constantly in view, and to forget that "it is well for those who can infer from the misfortunes of others, what are the things which they should avoid."

In the various plans which have been lately published for the defence of New-York, a possibility of the city being attacked, otherwise than by sea through the narrows, seems never to have been thought of. The passage through the sound seems to have been thought impossible, notwithstanding the recent example of two French frigates having proceeded to sea in that direction, without experiencing any interruption or injury at Hurl-Gate: contrary to the old adage, we appear to think that what happened once may not happen again.

The military situation of Long-Island seems to be but little, if at all understood, at the same time that whoever directs the war, as respects the defence of this great commercial city, may not be unaptly compared to the one-eyed stag, in the fable which kept his blind side towards the river, where he apprehended no danger until the barbed arrow of his enemy pierced his heart, and bereaved him of his life, at the moment he discovered his danger.

Long-Island from it's insular situation, it's proximity to the continent, and affording a position at Brooklyn heights, whence an enemy can dictate a surrender to this city, is likely soon to become the scene of transactions that may materially, in their effects, injure or serve America.

From the well known disposition of the British Cabinet to effect a separation of the United States, evinced more particularly in the mission of John Henry, it is but reasonable to suppose, independent of any other motives, that her attention, long ere now, had been directed, in the event of an opportunity, to secure a proper position on the coast, from whence she could wage a predatory war, on the United States; and improve any advantages that might arise, from the fortune of war being unfavourable to us to carry her darling project into execution. The central situation of New-York, it's harbour

always open, it's great importance to the union, and the ease with which it could be retained by a naval and military power, such as Britain is, are considerations that point it out to the enemy as his place of arms.

Should he succeed and New-York by the fortune of war be obliged to succumb, such an event would be sensibly felt, and sincerely deplored by every friend to America—by every friend to liberty—by every philanthropist, who in its effects could contemplate political changes which are now only in embryo, the developement of which would be unfavourable to the republican maxim, that "men are capable of self-government." If it were within my province, I might amplify the detail; but as it is not my intention to treat of any objects not immediately connected with the military topography of this city and its vicinage, I shall draw no other conclusions from the foregoing premises, than that the conquest of New-York, in a military point of view, would be a serious misfortune to the United States of America.

AMICUS.

British Barbarity.

Several officers have returned on their parole from Gen. Hull's army. Whilst the British prisoners in this country are treated with attention and humanity, we are informed from the most credible sources, that the conduct of the English and their allies, after the surrender of Gen. Hull, was most wantonly barbarous and insulting.

Capt. Fuller of the 4th Regiment, while walking on the green, skirting the road, to avoid the dust, was accosted by a British Major, Sammons, "take the middle of the road, or I'll hew you down, you d—d Yankee rascal."

Capt. Snelling who behaved so valiantly at Tippacanoe, and since, at the engagement near Brownstown, was also treated in the most brutal manner. When he applied for permission to speak to his Lady (with whom he had been connected only a few days) and render her some attentions—he was tauntingly refused, was turned into the ranks, and subjected to every indignity. Capt. Snelling observed to them, that he was in their power, and expected not such cowardly insult when disarmed: but hoped again to meet them at the head of his company, and have the honor of again driving them at the point of the bayonet, as he did a few days before, in the woods of Brownstown.

A British officer, with two savages, came up to lieut Goodwin, of the 4th regiment, and witnessed the exhibition of *American scalps*, with all the frantic grimaces of which these sons of Moloch are capable.

A private of the Ohio militia was slightly wounded and taken prisoner by the Indians. He was carried by them within a few rods of fort Malden, and there, in presence of the British, surrounded by the In-

dians, and tortured in the most barbarous manner. He was finally dispatched by a squaw (more merciful than the rest) who plunged a tomahawk in his brains.

When the vessels passed down Lake Erie with Gen. Hull and his troops on board, a body of Indians were discovered on the shore dancing round their "savage fires" and performing their hellish rites. The British commanding officer immediately ordered a national salute to be fired in honor of "his MAJESTY'S ALLIES."

The houses of Messrs. Atwater and Naggs, and McDonald's store at Detroit, were plundered of every article by the British.

Americans! can you longer behold these cruelties and indignities with indifference. Are these "Horrible Hellhounds of savage warfare" to be let loose upon your wives and children without a *vow on the altar*, fixed as fate, and solemn as death, to expiate the *INSTIGATORS* of these enormities from the continent! The manes of slaughtered women and children call aloud for VENGEANCE!—VENGEANCE!

Albany Reg.

Effect.

By late advices from Lisbon, the army of Lord Wellington, which was to drive Joseph out of Madrid, and make the French recross the Ebro, is now on its way back to Portugal, unable to advance against an army of less than half its own numbers.

Cause.

The want of American flour, beef and pork.—So much for war and its precursor the Embargo.

A Good Beginning.

Arrived at Norfolk, the British copper bottomed brig Roebuck, with ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE hogsheads rum, a prize to the schooner Rosamond, capt. Campan, of this port.

The Roebuck (late Velpy) was from St. Barts, bound to Guernsey, and captured in lat. 36, lon. 68. 39. This vessel was taken from the United States under the orders in council.

Mr. Kennedy, the prize-master, reports that two other sail were in sight when they left the schooner, the brave crew of which, no doubt, will soon give a good account of them.

(From a London Paper.)

Pension to Wounded Officers.

Regulations for granting pensions to officers of his Majesty's land forces, losing an eye or limb on service:

"If an Officer shall be wounded in action, and it shall appear upon an inspection made of him by the Army Medical Board, at any period not sooner than a

year and a day after the time he was wounded, that he has in consequence of his wound lost a limb or an eye, or has totally lost the use of a limb, or that his wound has been equally prejudicial to his habit of body with the loss of a limb; such Officer shall be entitled to a pension, commencing from the expiration of a year and a day after the time when he was wounded, and depending as to its amount on the rank he held at that period, according to the scale annexed. This pension being granted as a compensation for the injury sustained, is to be held together with any other Pay and Allowances to which such Officer may be otherwise entitled, without any deduction on account thereof.

"Officers who shall have lost more than one limb or eye, shall be entitled to the pension for each eye or limb so lost.

"And as the pension is not to commence till the expiration of a year and a day from the date of the wound, it is to be independent of the allowance of a year's pay, or the expenses attending the cure of wounds, granted under the existing regulations.

"Applications for this Pension are to be made in the same manner in which claims for the year's pay are now made to the Secretary at War, and must always be accompanied by the Certificate of the Army Medical Board, if the Officer applying is at home, and by that of the principal Medical Officer on the station where he is, if the Officer is abroad.

"In the latter case, however, the Officer must, as soon as he returns home, be inspected by the Army Medical Board, and transmit their Certificates to the Secretary at War.

"All Officers who may have sustained such an injury as would entitle them to this Pension, by any wounds received since the commencement of hostilities in the year 1793 will upon the production of the proper Certificate, from the Army Medical Board, be allowed a Pension proportioned, according to the scale, to the rank they held at the time when wounded, and commencing from the 25th December, 1811.

"This allowance will be granted in general according to regimental rank, but in cases in which, in consequence of their brevet rank, officers shall have been employed at the time when they were wounded, in discharge of duties superior to those attached to their regimental commissions, it will be given by the brevet rank.

"Given at the War-office, this 20th day of June, 1812.

"By command of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty.

(Signed) "PALMERSTON."

Scale referred to in the preceding regulation.

RANKS AND RATES OF PENSIONS.
Field Marshal; General, or Lieutenant-

General commanding in chief at the time, to be specially considered.

Lieutenant-General - - - - - 400l.

Major-General, or Brigadier-General, commanding a Brigade - - - 350l.

Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, *Adjutant-General, *Quarter-Master-General, *Deputy Adjutant-General, if Chief of the Department, *Deputy Quarter-Master-General, if ditto, Inspector of Hospitals, each 300l.

Major Commanding - - - - - 250l.

Major, *Deputy Adjutant-General, *Deputy Quarter-Master-General, Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, each, - - - - - 200l.

Captain, Assistant Adjutant-General, *Assistant Quarter-Master-General, *Secretary to the Commander of the Forces, *Aid-de-Camp, *Major of Brigade, Surgeon, Regimental Paymaster, *Judge Advocate, Physician, Staff Surgeon, Chaplain, each, - - - - - 100l.

Lieutenant and Adjutant, each 70l.

Cornet, Ensign, Second Lieutenant, Regimental Quarter-Master Assistant Surgeon, Apothecary, Hospital Mate, Veterinary Surgeon, Purveyor, Deputy-Purveyor, each 50l.

The officers marked thus (*) to have the allowance according to their Army Rank, if they prefer it.

Extract.

Liverpool, 20th July, 1812.

"A pilot boat arrived here on last Saturday, (18th) from New-York, bringing advices that the Senate had passed the bill declaring war against Great Britain. I understand a vessel had also been dispatched by Mr. Foster, with the above advices, but has not yet reached England. I do not apprehend our government will take any steps against your country, in consequence of the above measure, until they hear what reception the revocation of their orders in council will meet in America—and I am the more convinced of this from licences being readily granted to all American vessels applying for them that are carrying manufactured goods to America, protecting them from British capture. Last week an additional clause was added, permitting the exportation of "ANY goods that may be exported by law, and to protect the return of the cargo to Great Britain, should the government of the United States refuse them admission into the ports of America."

"The news from America has produced very little effect on our market—the advance on cotton does not exceed a penny per pound, and from which you may estimate the rise of things."

Aurora.

THE MILITARY MONITOR.

—NEW-YORK—

MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 14, 1812

Letters and Communications for this Paper must be forwarded *free of postage*.

The Editors request that this number will not be taken as a perfect specimen of what may be expected: the embarrassing arrangements inseparable from the commencement of a paper, which is to involve so much matter as they have ventured to engage in, necessarily leaves this number less perfect than they would wish. It is hoped, however, that there is as much evidence of industry, even in this number, as will satisfy the Readers that the Editors are not undeserving of patronage. The arrangements for supplying an account of captures, and a *privateer register*, not being fully matured, the publishing of the same is unavoidably omitted this week.

In this number we present our readers with the first number of a series of essays on the defence of New-York: though written professedly on a local subject, we have reason to believe the succeeding numbers will be found to contain military hints, which will prove useful and interesting to citizens in the most remote parts of the union.

The second number on the defence of New-York is received.

An essay on the strength of Canada arrived too late for perusal: it will be properly attended to.

SUMMARY.

We have not received General Hull's official report of the causes which led to the surrender of Detroit, and the North-Western Army which he commanded; the event however is sufficiently confirmed by his General Orders, dated Camp Detroit, Aug. 16, 1812, announcing to the troops, that he had "been compelled from a sense of duty," to agree to articles of capitulation. This unfortunate affair, so injurious to the feelings, and so contrary to the expectations of the citizens, will not produce, in the prosecution of the war, the disastrous consequences which first impressions would suggest. The immediate evil is the loss of 2,500 men, 33 pieces of ordinance, and a tract of country, which, comparatively, may be called a speck, for although General Brock claims all the territory of Michigan by capitulation, still we consider his possession actual only as far as he can pretend to maintain by force of arms. The resulting benefit to the United States is, that the zeal of the citizens, which seemed lulled by a supposed security arising from a contemp-

of the enemy, has been roused, and the spirit of '76, never dead, has suddenly burst forth in every part of the union, and is fast uniting all in a determination to reclaim the honor and secure by military triumph, the national integrity and independence.

The fate of war is variable: the misfortune at Detroit is, on a full view of consequences, probably more than balanced by success on the ocean. Commodore Rodgers after crossing the Atlantic, and sailing through the British Channel, has returned safe to the United States: by this cruise, our coast was cleared of British cruisers, information of the war against England given generally to our merchant vessels, and a vast quantity of American property thus saved to the citizens. Capt. Hull, in the frigate *Constitution*, destroyed, in a few minutes, the *Guerriere* frigate, the pride, the boast and, it may be said, the bully of the British navy.

The U. S. frigate *Essex*, capt. Porter, has arrived in the Delaware, after a cruise of 70 days, having captured the British ship of war *Alert*, of 20 guns, 18 pound carronades, and one hundred and thirty men, commanded by capt. Trollope, and after dismantling her, sent her into Halifax as a cartel, with *three hundred prisoners* on board, taken from a transport (which he had ransomed) two brigs which he had burnt, and six other prizes which he had ordered for the first port. Capt. Porter only lost one man during the cruise. Our private armed vessels have performed feats which for gallantry and success, are perhaps unparalleled.

The movements of troops, in all quarters, announce that active war against the enemy will soon determine whether Americans can conquer.—Canada seems the general destination of the troops, and one wish animates all, an anxious desire to enter Canada, and there to measure strength with the legions of Britain.

Foreign.

Affairs in the north of Europe remain no longer doubtful.—War was declared by France against Russia, on the 22d June last, for having "altered her political system" or, in other words, for the "violation of her oaths," in breaking "the treaty of Tilsit," by which she "swore eternal alliance with France and war with England."

It appears that, so early as February last, Russia commenced the formation of an army in Poland, with what views we may easily discern, by her deeming it of greater importance than the preservation of Wallachia and Moldavia. France was not inattentive to these movements, rendered the more alarming by a protest of the Russians against the former and which was transmitted to every court in Europe." The garrison of Dantzic was

increased to 20,000 men; stores and arms of every description were provided, the cavalry remounted—the army put on the war establishment, and funds placed at the disposal of the head of the engineer department, adequate to put the fortifications into a sufficient state of defence.

Treaties were concluded with Austria and Prussia.

In April three corps of the French army marched for the Elbe and the Oder—a fourth marched from Italy, and crossed the Tyrol for Silesia. In the beginning of May, eight corps of the grand army, including the French Guards, had arrived in Poland. On the 9th of May, Napoleon departed from St. Cloud, and in 29 days crossed the Vistula.

To the 22d June various efforts were made by the emperor of the French to accommodate the differences which existed between himself and the sovereign of Russia. These efforts were unsuccessful, and appear to have been treated with contempt, as the French ambassador could not obtain an audience even of the minister for foreign affairs. Thus, all hopes being at an end, "the emperor issued orders to march, for the purpose of passing the Niemen. 'The conquered (observed he) assume the tone of conquerors—fate drags them on, let their destinies be fulfilled.'" His majesty caused the following proclamation to be inserted in the orders of the day.

"Soldiers!—The second war of Poland has commenced. The first was brought to a close at Friedland and Tilsit. At Tilsit Russia swore eternal alliance with France and war with England. She now violates her oaths. She refuses to give any explanations of her strange conduct, until the eagles of France shall have repassed the Rhine, leaving, by such a movement, our allies at her mercy. Russia is dragged along by a fatality! Her destinies must be accomplished. Should she then consider us degenerate! Are we no longer to be looked upon as the soldiers of Austerlitz? She offers us the alternative of dishonor or war. The choice cannot admit of hesitation—Let us then march forward!—Let us pass the Niemen!—Let us carry the war into her territory. The second war of Poland will be as glorious to the French arms as the first: but the peace which we shall conclude will be its own guarantee, and will put an end to the proud and haughty influence which Russia has for fifty years exercised in the affairs of Europe.

"At our head quarters, Wilkewski
Jund 22, 1812.

"Authenticated. (Signed)
"NAPOLEON.
"Prince of NEUFCHATEL.
"Maj. General."

The third Bulletin details several movements of the several corps, including the Austrians commanded by the Prince of

Schwartzburgh; and describes a reconnaissance by the Emperor Napoleon, at two o'clock on the morning of the 23d, on the banks of the Niemen, wrapped up in a light dragoon's cap and cloak, accompanied only by General Haxo, of the engineers.

At 11 o'clock at night three columns were passed over, and at noon the next day Kowno was taken by a single battalion. "Clouds of cossacks" having been previously dispersed. The army continued to pass on the 24th and 25th, and immense supplies were passing by water from Königsberg and Dantzic to Kowno, for the use of the French army.

Wilna, the capital of late Polish Russia, and the head quarters of Alexander for several months, has been since abandoned by the Russians, after destroying their "immense magazines there, as well as several other lines of magazines on their retreat towards the Dwina."

The kingdom of Poland has been re-established, and Alexander Berthier is expected to be the founder of a dynasty destined to fill that throne upon which a Sobieski once shed so much lustre.

Such was the state of the northern war, on the date of our last intelligence (6th July.)

The English editors, and those who adopt their sentiments implicitly seem to derive great consolation from the Russians having adopted what these gentlemen of the staff are pleased to term the "*Fabian system of warfare*!" "As (say they) it must ultimately lead Napoleon to his destruction, and effect the deliverance of Europe!"

We shall not attempt to deny that the Fabian system would be the very best the Russians could follow; but that the present merits that name is an absurdity too gross to impose on any one who has the least knowledge of the tactics of that illustrious Roman, after whom the system is called. A plan, into which the destruction of our own magazines must necessarily enter resembles more the *freaks* of an Ostrogoth, or a Visigoth—of a Tamerlane, or a Bajazet than it does of the scientific combinations of Roman or modern European warfare.

When an army is forced to retreat before a superior foe, whether in consequence of a defeat, or with a view of taking a strong position, or to meet reinforcements, prudence will dictate the destruction of every thing that cannot be safely removed, and which may become useful to the pursuers: but, that grand magazines, collected at the expense of millions for the mere purpose of destroying them, should be called a *plan*, favours so much of ignorance in the planners, and partiality in those who laid the plan, that we confess we do not sanguinely expect "*the deliverance of Europe*" from the energies of both actually combined for that purpose.

Poland.

We are happy to say, has resumed "her rank among the nations of the earth." What freeman does not rejoice at the reunion of a people, who, for "willing to be free," and ridding themselves of the evils of an elective monarchy, were parcelled out by Austria, Russia and Prussia, like the villains of the middle ages, or the negroes on a modern West-India plantation. Who is the christian that recollects the butcheries of Suwarroff at Prague, and does not recognize the finger of Providence in the new birth of a nation which was then literally "*blotted out of the map of Europe*." Who is the philosopher that does not recognize the powerful reaction of the treaties of Pilnitz and Pavia, and beholds not with exultation two of the powers who joined in the partition of Poland, now forced to join France in establishing the independence of the land which gave birth to a Kosciusko.

Spain.

The latest accounts from Lisbon represent the British as retreating for the want of supplies.

We shall sum up in a few words what we have to say on this subject. The embargo cut off the British supplies, and the war forbids the expectation of more. So much for an effectual mode of annoying Britain in a vulnerable point.

POSTSCRIPT.

The Ship Ocean has just arrived at this port on Saturday, in 43 days from Liverpool. She sailed on the 5th August, and brings London papers to the 31st ult. Her accounts from Liverpool are verbal, having given her newspapers to American Privateers at sea.

The proclamation of the President declaring war against Great Britain, had reached England by the Julia from Halifax. A Cabinet Council was immediately convened; and orders were despatched in all directions for the indiscriminate capture of American vessels.

On the 30th of July, the Parliament was prorogued.

On the 31st, an Embargo was laid on all American vessels within the British dominions.

On the 2d of August, the Embargo was relaxed in favor of all vessels which had obtained licenses prior to the day on which the embargo was laid.

A strong Fleet was ordered to sail immediately for Halifax, to cruise along the American coast.

An order was also issued for the speedy embarkation of troops for Canada.

The Russian army continued to retreat, destroying their immense magazines. considerable disagreement existed in the Russian Cabinet on this policy. Bonaparte entered Wilna on the 28th June.

The re-establishment of the kingdom Poland was formally announced at Warsaw, on the 28th of June.

The Grand Seignior has rejected the treaty of peace concluded at Bucharest; in consequence of which the Mufti has been deposed, and all the individuals, favourable to the British and Russian interests, either put to death or banished.

Louis Bonaparte, who was reported to be dead, is now at Newhaus, in Lower Styria, drinking the waters.

The National Intelligencer of Thursday last, engages to give "conclusive evidence on the subject of the late ignominious surrender of Detroit."

The British brig Laura, (late the privateer Gossamir of Boston) of 10 guns, has been captured off Cape May, by the French privateer Diligent. The Diligent has also taken the British government schooner Whiting, from Hampton roads, for England, with despatches.

Brig Charles Fawcett, from Dublin, with a full cargo and a license, is captured off the Hook, by the British frigate Statira.

The Powder Mills at some distance below Richmond, blew up on Wednesday last. 14 lives were lost.

Virginia Militia.—The governor of Virginia has issued his general orders, dated Sept. 3, requiring 1500 of the drafted militia to take the field, and repair to point Pleasant in the county of Mason, on the Ohio river, the place established for their rendezvous. The troops will be placed under the command of brig. gen. Leftwich, and supplied with camp equipage and the necessary munitions of war. The citizens of Richmond, in a few minutes, subscribed for their accommodation and comfort, two thousand and ten dollars; and his excellency governor Barbour, issued to the citizen soldiers, an address breathing the spirit of pure and ardent patriotism. [Mer. Adv.]

Charleston, Aug. 31.—From an accurate calculation made by a mercantile gentleman of respectability, it is ascertained that the duties upon the cargoes of the prize ship Grenada, and schooner Shaddock, will amount to \$56,243. These two vessels are prizes to the schr. Eagle of N. York.

Philadelphia, Sept. 12.—Yesterday in the District Court, condemnation as lawful prize was pronounced against the brig Tulip, and cargo, taken sometime since by the Atlas, on her passage from N. York for Lisbon, with a cargo of 1400 bbls. flour.

General Hull.

The reports of the surrender of this officer, and the detachment which he commanded, consisting of 2 500 men, to an inferior numerical force, composed of British Regulars, Canadian Militia, and their savage Indian allies, have been placed beyond doubt.

The public are every where loud in the condemnation of an unfortunate general; they judge by European rules, as if Doctor Eustis was a Carnot; or Hull a Dupont; they do not consider that the American commander, for the last thirty years, mindful only of cultivating the arts of peace, has been forgetting whatever he once knew of a system which modern improvements have exploded. His opponent on the contrary, has been actively employed, perhaps during the most of that time, in the practice of a profession, of which his conduct proves him no ordinary member.

The warmth of imagination, which had confidently anticipated success, may be excusable in attributing the highest degree of moral turpitude to a man who fought honorably in the revolutionary war, and who has grown grey in the service without reproach, until the present unfortunate capitulation, but to persevere in that opinion, unsupported as it is by evidence, would be blameable. The general had been selected by the first magistrate of the nation, without even the intervention of a senatorial recommendation, to command the North-Western Army; and this circumstance we consider in his favor, yet we are disposed to admit that he may have acted weakly and imprudently, but that his conduct was the result or consequence of treachery, we feel it our duty to doubt, until the fact is proved.

That there is sufficient evidence, from the terms of capitulation, to send general Hull before a Court-Martial, for surrendering the troops and garison committed to his charge, we believe, yet we shall not be disappointed if circumstances, over which he could have no controul, were causes sufficient to make a surrender imperiously necessary—in short, that it was "his duty;" nor shall we be surprised to learn that the causes originated elsewhere than either at Washington or Detroit.

If neglect at the seat of government necessarily led to this catastrophe so disgraceful to the American character, we have no doubt that justice will be done, and that the President will feel it his duty to remove from office, a man who would thus appear incapable to fill a seat, which the safety of the people in these times of trouble and peril permits not to be filled by a weak or inefficient character. This incapacity however remains, like the supposed perfidy of Hull, to be proved. Enquiry must necessarily be made; and

justice we are confident will overtake the guilty, even though as many circumstances combined in his behalf, as ever did in favor of the "American Fabius," Washington.

But should general Hull prove to have acted as a coward or a traitor, why, we shall be amongst the first to say, "away with him," let the fate of Byng befall the man whose cowardice exceeds Whitlock's, whose treason is of a deeper dye than was that of Arnold.

In the early part of the French revolution, many brave officers fell a sacrifice to unjust suspicions, sometimes the result of accident, but oftener created by *designing men*. Custine was guillotined to serve the ends of government: Dillon was sacrificed by his soldiers under the mistaken idea that his treachery produced the misfortunes which were solely owing to their own insubordination and want of discipline. In the beginning of the present Spanish and Portuguese war, more generals fell by the stilettoes of their own soldiers, than by the bayonets of their enemy.

We hear of no more treachery amongst the French—why? because the troops have been organized and disciplined. The Spanish and Portuguese generals are no longer accused of treachery, even cowardice is said to be confined to a few corps of their militia. It would seem then, from these examples, that discipline produces *moral effects*, at the same time that it conquers our will, by reducing us almost to mere machines.

This subject being but incidental, we shall not at present pursue it but conclude in a few more words, what we have to say.

Let a column of infamy perpetuate the damned deed of the surrender of Detroit. Inscribe Arnold's name on the base; but, before the name of Eustis, Hull, or any other man is inscribed on the capital, *hear the defence of the accused*.

MILITARY ORDERS.

We understand, that in addition to the thirteen fine companies of uniformed Artillery and Infantry which Gov. Tompkins brought with him down the Hudson, and which are stationed at Forts Tompkins, Richmond, and Hudson, for the defence of New-York—the following troops are ordered to rendezvous and be encamped for the same service, on the 15th inst. viz.

Gen. Morton's Brigade of uniformed Artillery, consisting of Curtenius, Sitcher, Fleet and Harson's regiments.

Col. Van Beuren's and Col. Mape's regiments of Infantry. Capt. Stryker's company of Riflemen, and Capt. Piersey's troop of cavalry.

One company of Artillery—one of Infantry, and one troop of Cavalry, are also called into the service in Suffolk county, for the defence of the east end of Long-Island.

The whole militia of Suffolk and Queen's

county, will be reserved, and held in readiness for the last mentioned service.

We likewise understand that General Hopkins's brigade of Infantry, immediately north of the Highlands, have not yet been called out, for which reason it is presumed they are to be retained as a corps de reserve, to march towards the northern and southern frontier, as may be rendered expedient by circumstances.

The detached regiments of Artillery, cavalry, light infantry, and riflemen, have not yet been put in requisition; but we are informed, that the officers of these corps are in daily expectation of receiving similar orders.—*Public Adv.*

The Governor of the state of Virginia issued the following address to the Citizens of Richmond:—

To the Patriotic Citizens of Richmond.

The character of your Country has sustained a wound in the surrender of Gen. Hull!—Our Brethern of the Frontier are exposed to the tomahawk of the savage. A prompt exertion must be made to cure the one and repel the other. Fifteen hundred Virginians are called upon to unite with the Army of the West, in the holy cause of their country, for whose accommodation (within four days) two hundred and fifty Tents and fifteen hundred Knap-sacks are wanting. To your patriotism, and particularly to that of the Ladies, I appeal and ask for all aid you can furnish to further the completion.

Those who are willing to promote this desirable object, will signify to me without a moments delay the number of hands they can furnish. Compensation will be made to those who wish it. Every room in the Capitol not otherwise engaged will be opened for the accommodation of those who may attend. Such as prefer continuing at home, will have their portion of work sent to them.

The following challenge was written on the face of the John Adam's Register, and not endorsed on the back of it, as stated.

"The Guerriere, 44 guns, 300 men, will be happy to see the President. Commodore Rodgers, outside the Hook, or any other large frigate, to have a sociable *tete-a-tete*."

His Excellency, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON Governor of the Indiana Territory, has been, we learn, appointed a Brigadier General in the army of the U. States. [NAT. INTEL.]

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